FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1842. [NO. 1289.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spiritous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction. He may be found at the Office of Capt. C. C. Stow, on Packet wharf, at the foot of Dock street, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

References:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRae, } Wilmington.
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Weston & Harrison, } Rocky Mount.
W. & A. Stith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville: 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 88-4

COUGHS, COLDS &c.

WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c. it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. Whipple.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 88-3m

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, *vs.* James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, children and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, otherwise the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, 1842.

[88-6t] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

U. S. District Court in Bankruptcy, for North Carolina,

AT CHAMBERS IN FAYETTEVILLE, } *3d February*, 1842.

THE following Forms and Rules are adopted by the Court, viz:—

FORM OF PETITION BY BANKRUPT.

To the District Court of United States for the District of North Carolina:

A. B., of the County of ——, and Town of C——, (if he live in a town, and describe his occupation,) by Petition represents to the Court, that he is owing debts, which have not been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer; or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee; or while acting in any other fiduciary character: that he owes debts, and is under engagements which he is unable to meet, and that he accordingly applies to the Court for the benefit of the Act, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," passed August 19th, 1841: And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked A, and duly attested by him, contains, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of all his creditors, with the places of their respective residences and occupations, and the amount due to each, and the consideration of their indebtedness: And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked B. contains, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, an accurate inventory of his property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof. A. B.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 2, 1842. [Insert the true date and place.]

The above described A. B. this day appeared before me, and in my presence subscribed the foregoing Petition, and by his oath, duly administered by me, verified the same. ——, Commissioner.

[If there be no Commissioner for the County, then the qualification may be before a Judge or Justice of the Peace.]

[When more convenient to the Petitioner, and the inventory of debts or effects is small, these particulars may be embraced in the Petition, and the separate schedule dispensed with.]

Schedule A. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

Debts owing by the Petitioner, A. B., viz: For example:—To C. D., Merchant, residing in ——, the sum of $100, on account for merchandize, sold and delivered by him to me, the —— day of ——. To —— of ——, Farmer, $100, due by note, bearing date the —— day of ——. [This list should be very descriptive as to time, amount, consideration, persons, and situation.]

[Certificate of verification same as to the Petition.]

Schedule B. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

The property of the Petitioner consists of the following particulars, viz: Real estate, [describe,] personals, [describe and state all debts, claims, rights, and credits;] the household and kitchen furniture, situated in ——, consisting of the following articles, [set them forth;] slaves, [describe;] provisions and other family stores, consisting of ——; books or library of the Petitioner, to-wit: [Jurat as above.]

[Petitioner will be careful to discriminate on his inventory the particulars of his property, so that they may be known and taken in possession by the Assignee.]

The Petition must be plainly written, without abbreviation of words, and the name of the Petitioner subscribed thereto in full.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

I, —— of ——, [Editor or Publisher,] of —— newspaper, published in ——, do certify, that in the matter of A. B., a bankrupt, notice, pursuant to the order of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, dated the —— day of ——, has been regularly published on consecutive days of publication, for —— weeks in said newspaper, to-wit: from the —— day of —— to the —— day of —— inclusive. —— ——.

——, North Carolina, —— 1842.

The allowance for publishing the above is one dollar for four weeks, and one dollar and fifty cents for six weeks. This money is to be deposited with the Clerk, previous to his delivering a copy of the order for publication, and shall be paid to the publisher when the insertion is completed, and proof thereof is furnished by certificate filed in the Office.

James Dickson and William Calder are appointed Commissioners for the Town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover, to take the verification of Petitioners; to take proof of debts, and to take testimony to be used in the Circuit or District Court in all cases of bankruptcy, and to perform all other duties required of Commissioners under the Bankrupt Law.

☞ I am now engaged in preparing my Rules, Forms, and Tariff of Fees, in bankruptcy, and expect to have them ready in the course of two or three weeks.

H. POTTER,
Judge U. S. Dist. N. C.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, } *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 3, 1842.

ROBERT C. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: it is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Robert C. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, } *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

LOUIS S. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Louis S. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, } *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

NATHAN SIKES of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Nathan Sikes be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

FRUIT TREES,

Just received and now ready for delivery, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plumb, Nectarin, &c.

JOHN H. PEARCE.
February 3, 1842. 88-3w

LEFT the employment of the Subscriber, on the 21st inst., an indented Apprentice, (PHILIP H. ERAMBERT,) to the Tin and Coppersmith Business, aged about 19 years, 6 feet in height.—He wore away a suit of black broadcloth. This is to forbid all persons from harboring, employing, or trusting the said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against them. Any person returning him to me, or confining him in any Jail so as I get him, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1842. 88-3w

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment.

V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
February 1, 1842. 88-6w

STRAYED from the Subscriber,

ON the night of the 18th January, 1842, a Black MARE. Supposed to have come from Richmond or Robeson County. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, and moderate charges paid, if returned to me in Fayetteville.

J. S. RABOTEAU.
February 4, 1842. 88-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good Land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 300 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.
Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C., } 88tf
February 3, 1842.

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy, will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated, that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25,000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.

A. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, January 12, 1841. 85-eow6w

TO HIRE,

A SERVANT GIRL, accustomed to house work. Apply at this Office.
Feb'y 1, 1842. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.
Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 19, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,870, 30 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, 129 of 250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	32 50

100 Prizes of $1,000—amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, February 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, 84 of 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

CHEAP
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY BAKER,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store formerly occupied by Benjamin Pyle, near the Hotel, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, low for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit; and from the experience he has had in the ART OF CUTTING for the last five years, does not hesitate to say, that he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

His motto is, ☞ NO FIT, NO PAY. ☜
February 1, 1842. 87-3wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

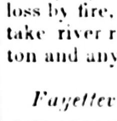
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

TO DYSPEPTICS.

AMONG the number of distinguished gentlemen who have, from personal experience, expressed themselves in terms of commendation of the effects of *Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills*, Mr. VAN BUREN, late President of the United States, has, upon request, permitted the Proprietor to say, that having been presented by him some years since with a box of his Pills, was induced to take them as a remedy for disordered stomach—that he has given them a fair trial, and is well satisfied, that they have contributed greatly to the perfect re-establishment of his health.

These Pills may be had in any quantities, and upon liberal terms, on application to Doctor JOHN BECKWITH, at Raleigh, N. C., by whom alone they are prepared.

January 4, 1842. 85-1m

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention o *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

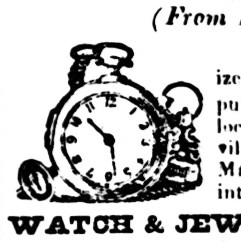
☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

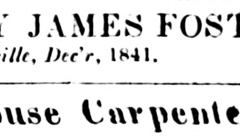
In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

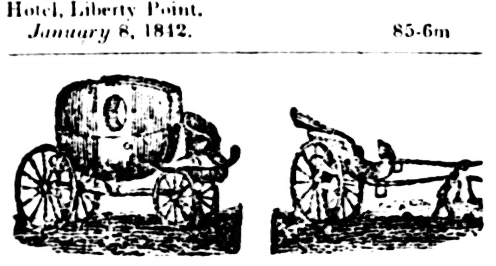
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

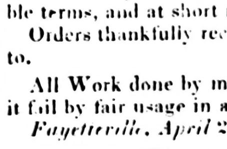
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

A recent Galveston (Texas) paper contains the details of a fight between Wm. Alston, of Florida, and Dr. Stewart, of Brasoria. Both were victims. Alston went to Texas to kill Stewart. When he arrived at Brasoria, he found the Doctor absent, and immediately set out on horseback to meet him. In the meanwhile Stewart had been apprized of Alston's purpose. The Texas paper says:

"As Dr. Stewart approached Brasoria on horseback, in company with E. M. Pease, Esq. he encountered Mr. Alston in company with a Mr. Moore. Alston rode up to him and stated that he had a letter for him, which he handed to him, at the same time holding a rifle in the other hand. Dr. Stewart took the letter and opened it without any remark, when Alston observed, 'If you cannot read it, I will read it for you,' at the same time cocking his rifle. On this Dr. Stewart dismounted, getting down on the side of his horse from Alston, and observing, 'I am not ready for you, Alston.' Alston also dismounted, and Stewart coming round his horse met Alston and said, 'I am ready for you now,' and immediately fired at him. He was too near Alston for the latter to return the fire with his rifle, and the pistol shot grazing Alston's side did not take effect. A second shot from Dr. Stewart wounded him in the neck, and a third in the groin. By this time Alston had retreated to a tree, and from thence fired his rifle, which mortally wounded his antagonist; as he was falling Alston seized a double barrelled gun, loaded with buckshot, which Mr. Moore had carried, and which was at the time resting against the tree behind which Alston had taken refuge, and discharged the contents into Stewart's body. Alston immediately returned to Brasoria with Pease and Moore, and suffered himself to be imprisoned without resistance. He was soon after brought before a magistrate for examination, and a large number of citizens attended the examination. On being remanded to prison, he was borne on a litter in consequence of his wounds, and the bystanders accompanied him. When the Sheriff arrived with him at the door of the prison and had opened it, some of the bystanders thrust the Sheriff into the door and locked it on him. At this moment a pistol was accidentally discharged by some one in the crowd, which wounded one of the bystanders. At the report Alston raised himself on the litter, and eight to ten shots of pistols and rifles were immediately discharged at him, which instantly killed him."

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

In a notice of the behavior of Colt, who was tried in New York, for the murder of Mr. Adams, we find the following remark:

"Colt behaves with self-possession. Once, however, on Saturday, when the Mayor, among the articles he had found in Colt's room, exhibited some hair, labelled 'hair of my mother,' and read the label, Colt was deeply agitated, and finally burst in tears."

Mysterious sympathy! sacred influence that opens upon the sluices of the affections, when vice and sin seemed to have dried up the fountains of all better feelings.

The man, if not a murderer, and it would seem difficult to doubt it, if not a blood stained homicide, is, at least, amenable to heaven for a continued vicious course of life. The early counsels of friends, the monitions of his church, and the conventional usages of society, had lost their power to affect his conduct, or to touch his feelings. The cold, damp darkness of the criminal cell, the loud execrations of the people, the solemn array of justice, the gravity of the bench, the bustling activity of the bar, and the quiet waiting of the jury, had not stirred a feature of the man; nay, the unrecognized feelings of the widow, in her mourning weeds, and even the presence of her, the sharer of his shame, had failed to touch a chord that reached the deep feelings. They were all of the present, all had to do with his days of guilt, and his hour of trial—things and events for which he had steeled his heart. But when there was laid open to him, and to the world, that little memorial of a *mother*, his emotion showed that he was not prepared for trial—for *that* trial at least.

Memory went back to scenes of innocence and childish love, with flowers hung on every bush, and sweetness borne on every gale; when the confidence of his heart never trusted to stories of thorns beneath the flowers, or poison lurking on the leaves. He remembered of the lessons of virtue which affection moulded to his infantile understanding, and made profitable by adaptation. He shrunk away from the inquisitive gaze of the multitude, and in his agitation, nestled himself anew in that bosom, where years since, he had sought an asylum against the scaring creations of childish fancy.

He lifted up his eyes, and the hair lock of that mother was witness against his life; and perhaps she looked down, and saw shame and guilt the portion of him for whom she had borne a mother's pain and exercised a mother's affections. He wept. Those agonizing drops were testimonies of feeling yet alive—proofs that all is not lost; and if blood be found in his skirts, or he be acquitted of that crime, and only shame be stamped upon him for other sins, let him who seeketh the good of his fellow, follow the offender to his closet or his cell, appeal to that evidence of lingering virtue, and that token which brought it to light, and he shall turn a wicked one from the error of his ways, and hide a multitude of sins.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Profit of Temperance.—A worthy mechanic, of Salem, (Mass.) who, from the force of his own convictions, discontinued the use of intoxicating drinks a year ago, celebrated the anniversary of *his freedom* from a bad habit, by inviting a few of his friends, one evening last week, to partake of a clam chowder. After due discussion of the savory mess—which formed so important a part of the sustenance of our pilgrim fathers, and in praise of which the pen of the latest British traveller in this country runs riot—the host opened his desk, and took out a drawer of money. He showed his guests that there were more than A HUNDRED DOLLARS in the drawer, and informed them that those were the savings of his "grog money" for the year. Every day he had deposited in the drawer the sum he would previously have spent for liquor, and this was the result. Here was, absolutely, the foundation of a fortune. Think of it, young men, and remember, that the regular saving of this sum, with its lawful interest, would insure a handsome independence, in old age, for any of you.—*Salem Gazette.*

Major Downing gives the following advice:

"If you want to trade safely, borrow ice in August, and agree to return the same quantity in January, for every other bargain is unsafe till Government does something to settle this money question."

Ice being as scarce in February as in August—how then, Major? Jack Frost has removed his deposites from the Delaware banks, and deposited them in some of the more favored northern banks. Send us ice in February, and we will give you specie in August.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

MESSRS. BOTTS AND UPSHUR.

In our last we noticed the controversy which had sprung up between these two gentlemen. Sooner than we expected, Mr. Botts is out with a most remarkable verification of his statements. His Card to the Public is very long. After citing various passages from Mr. Upshur's writings to prove his advocacy of disunion doctrines, he goes on as follows:—

But it was not this upon which I based my statement in the House of Representatives. That statement was founded upon a conversation which I held with Judge Upshur upon the deck of a steamboat, in the presence of a *crowd* of passengers, and in which the late Judge Philip Barbour occasionally participated; and Mr. Secretary Upshur first denies that he ever held any conversation with me, intimates that he has never recognised me as an associate, challenges me to the proof that he ever uttered such sentiments as I ascribed to him, and concludes with an assertion that whatever I did hear from him was in a private and confidential conversation, as between gentlemen. Strange confidence this, indeed, to a man that he did not know, and whose association was so far beneath that to which he was accustomed!

Conscious of the integrity of my purpose and of the accuracy of my recollection, I promptly gave him the benefit of the issue which he himself had chosen to present, and accepted the issue of veracity which he had made, and invited the severest consequences to be visited on me if I failed to establish what I had asserted in any one particular; and here is the testimony which I propose to offer, from a gentleman of as high and nice and delicate a sense of honor as his State can boast; in whose high, unimpeached, and unimpeachable character, of the thousands who know him there is not one that will not testify:

"RICHMOND, Jan. 31, 1842.

"*My dear Sir:* Yours of the 28th instant reached me on the following day.

[We omit a portion of this letter in relation to the reluctance of Mr. Harrison, on account of his retired life, to come before the public. The following is the material part:]—

"But having carefully considered the matter, notwithstanding the repugnance which I feel, I think I am bound in justice to you to give the information which you request, seeing the embarrassing position in which you may be placed if Judge Upshur should not recollect the expression of the opinions attributed to him by you. I think it due to justice and to truth, and that I have no right, morally, to withhold it any more than I should be legally, were you and Judge Upshur at issue upon your civil rights before a court of justice, and I was called on to give evidence between you upon the trial.

"In reply to your letter, then, I have to say that I have a distinct recollection of the conversation or discussion between Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour, and yourself, at the time and upon the occasion to which you refer, and of the opinions then expressed by Judge Upshur upon the subject of the dissolution of the Union of the States.

"I had, on more occasions than one, before heard Judge Upshur express the same opinions openly, unreservedly, and with great boldness and freedom of manner. These circumstances have the more deeply impressed upon my recollection the opinions expressed by him upon this subject, at the time and upon the occasion to which you have alluded.

"The first of these occasions was at Williamsburg, when the Judge was holding one of his courts. He there said, in a conversation not at all private or confidential, *that the Union of the States, sooner or later, must be dissolved; he believed it to be unavoidable, and, in his opinion, the sooner it occurred or was brought about, the better for Virginia and the Southern States, or slaveholding States;* that in the formation of the Union, the Northern and Eastern States had obtained great advantages over the Southern; or, to use the Judge's phrase, the South, in the formation of the Union, had made a bad bargain; and that the administration of the Government had made it worse; that the policy of the Government and imposition of a tariff had produced the impoverishment and would ultimately ruin the Southern States; that the Southern people would be the mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' or the slaves of the Eastern and Northern; that the latter States had already acquired the ascendency in the councils of the nation; that the rapid increase of the population of these States, or the non-slaveholding States, would render this state of things permanent, if the Union continued; that in consequence of these advantages, and the greater capital of the Northern and Eastern States, they had already monopolized a large portion of the proper trade of the South, and every year would render it worse. The Judge endeavored to enforce and illustrate these opinions, by reference to a great many facts and by much reasoning.

"The bold and open manner in which these opinions were expressed, by one who held a high judicial station in Virginia—one of character and talents entitled to great weight and influence in society—made a deep impression upon my mind at the time. My attention was particularly called to these opinions, thus openly avowed, because I endeavored to controvert them in the best manner I could. This occurred during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's Administration—perhaps the second; for I do not mean to be precise in regard to dates. I am, though, pretty confident it was in the spring of the year preceding the conversation on board the steamboat, to which you allude, and at which we were present.

"In the month of November following, I think, Judge Upshur and myself were travelling from York to Williamsburg together, in some private conveyance, when, upon the way, Judge Upshur again introduced the subject of the dissolution of the Union, expressing the same opinions in very much the same language, supporting his opinions by the same course of reasoning, and by reference to the same facts. I was at the time unwell, and I endeavored, at first, civilly to waive the subject; but the Judge continuing his remarks, we engaged in a discussion which very soon became too warm to be agreeable, and finding it likely to become more so, I suggested to the Judge the propriety of closing the conversation upon the subject, which he readily did in perceiving it unpleasant to me; and we separated upon the usual terms of respect and civility. The Judge came to Williamsburg for the purpose of holding his court, I for the purpose of attending it. At the close of it, the Judge and myself set out together for the purpose of going to Norfolk by way of the steamboat, which we expected to board at Jamestown; upon reaching which place, we found, according to my recollection, some four or five persons, none of whom I knew, but, from the appearance of some of them, I took them to be students of the college. The Judge spoke to one or more of them as though he knew them. Having to wait at the landing for the boat some time, the Judge, after a while, fell into conversation with these gentlemen, and after some time, broached the subject of the dissolution of the Union in nearly the same terms and language I have already mentioned. After listening to him for some time, and determining to take no part in the conversation, I left the place and walked apart on the bank of the river until the steamboat reached the landing place.

"Upon boarding the boat we found it much crowded, and among the passengers were Judge Barbour, Maj. Christian, Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia, Mr. Robert C. Nicholas, District Attorney of the United States for the same district, and *yourself*. The two last named gentlemen and Judge Barbour were going to Norfolk for the purpose of holding a court. After having dined, the company were generally upon deck. We had not long reached it before, in passing among the crowd, I heard Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour, and *yourself* engaged in earnest and animated conversation, surrounded by the crowd.

"I listened for a time, and found the subject of discussion the dissolution of the Union, the propriety and justice of which, in regard to the interests and welfare of the Southern States, Judge Upshur was maintaining with great warmth and vehemence, in almost the same language I had before heard, and have mentioned above. I do not recollect that Judge Upshur used the word *immediate*, as applied to the time of the dissolution, but he certainly said and repeated that it must come—in his opinion, it was inevitable; and the sooner, the better. I never heard any qualifications, conditions, or reservations, of any kind, annexed to this opinion, as above declared. I will not undertake to say that the Judge never made any such at any time; all that I mean to say is, that upon the occasion mentioned by me I never heard any uttered by him.

"I listened to this discussion for some time. I determined to take no part in it, and, after a time, I retired to a different part of the boat, out of the crowd. In about three quarters of an hour, or an hour after, I was joined by Judge Barbour, who had left the discussion to *Judge Upshur and yourself*. How long it continued afterwards I do not recollect; it certainly did for a considerable time, and I believe until most of the company became sick of it. When Judge Barbour joined me I was sitting alone on the deck; and he, speaking apart with me, expressed the greatest amazement at the opinions he had just heard avowed by Judge Upshur, spoke of them in terms of the most marked disapprobation, and also of the indiscretion of the Judge; the more especially so, as he was a high officer of the Government of Virginia, and one whose station and talents gave him great influence in society. Judge Barbour and myself usually occupied the same chamber at the hotel in Norfolk. Upon retiring to our room, Judge Barbour again adverted to this subject. It seemed to have made a deep impression on his mind. He deplored it because he saw the danger to which the Union was exposed by the public expression of such opinions by persons holding the rank in society and the station in the Government that Judge Upshur did; that, if he really entertained such opinions, he ought not to express them in such open and public manner.

"I remember, also, our conversation upon this subject during the last winter, when Judge Upshur was spoken of as a Senator of the United States. I asked you whether you remembered your discussion with Judge Upshur on board of the steamboat upon the subject of the dissolution of the Union, and the opinions then expressed by him. You replied you had a most distinct recollection of the whole discussion, and of the opinions and doctrines advocated by the Judge at the time; and probably added you would not be likely easily or hastily to forget them, such was the impression they had made upon your mind.

"I most earnestly hope you may not have occasion to use or make public this letter. To this I have the greatest aversion, and I have to request, therefore, that you neither show it nor speak of it to any one whatever until you shall be forced to make it public. I have not been able to furnish it so soon as I had intended, because I have been much interrupted by my professional engagements.

"I am, with regard, very truly yours,
"PHILIP HARRISON.

"Hon. J. M. Botts."

Now, what does this letter prove? That Mr. Upshur had expressed these opinions in a private circle! That they were casual and thoughtless observations? No; it proves that they were the deliberate convictions of his mind; that he sought every opportunity to express them, to enforce them on his hearers, and to make converts to his doctrine of dissolution, even among the schoolboys of William and Mary College, as a question deeply involving the interest of the Southern States. And now, forsooth, since he has acquired a snug berth in the Union, with a salary of $6,000 a year, he has forgotten that he ever entertained such opinions, and is *sure* he never expressed them; but if he did, it was in the strictest confidence recognized among gentlemen.

This is the *private* conversation that I am charged with having revealed—that has subjected me to the imputation of dishonor. Let me tell the *honorable* Secretary that, if I had chosen to avail myself of what I have heard in private conversation, or to take a peep into his *private intercourse*, (if all I have heard was true,) he would never have dared to raise his head again in the face of an honorable man. And let me tell him, further, that I am as far above looking into his private transactions in life as he is below the contempt of every gentleman for making so base and groundless an accusation.

Now, I will not charge Judge Upshur with having committed either legal or moral perjury. I will simply state the facts, and let this enlightened nation draw its own conclusion. At the time that Judge Upshur was writing and talking, using his pen in daily essays, and his tongue in hourly harangues, in efforts to make converts to the doctrine of disunion, he held a commission of a Judgeship from his native State, which he could only obtain and hold by swearing upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God to support that Constitution which he was laboring to destroy.

After this exposure, where will the Hon. Secretary of the Navy look for his associates? Will he seek them in the higher or the lower walks of life? Will he ever again dare to insinuate a charge against an honorable man with the expectation that he will be believed? Will he consent to remain in a situation where his official duties compel him to confront the honorable, high-minded, chivalric defenders of the *flag of the Union*, knowing that they can have no respect for his person, and that they contemn his principles?

But I am not yet done with the Secretary. I said, also, he was the *boasted* advocate of dissolution.—How fully I am sustained in this portion of my charge will appear by the following letter, to which I am referred by Mr. Braxton, in a private communication:

To the Editor of the Whig:

Sir: I regret to perceive that your paper of yesterday makes a reference to a conversation which passed some years since in the streets of Norfolk between Judge Upshur and myself, of which I casually spoke on hearing of the unpleasant difference between Mr. Botts and the Secretary of the Navy. It is due to both those gentlemen, and proper so far as I am concerned, that my statement shall be before the public, under my own signature, that no improper use may be made of it.

Conversing with Judge Upshur some years since in the streets of Norfolk, on the subject of nullification, I said I considered the doctrine of nullification a heresy, dangerous in this, that many persons who had not access to correct information would be led off by the plausible arguments by which it was supported; for all have their file-leaders. The Judge said, I have no file-leader. I replied, you have no occasion for a file-leader, as your situation in life enables you to obtain correct information for yourself, although, said I, jestingly, some say Mr. Calhoun is your file-leader. Judge Upshur then made use of the figurative expression of which I have spoken: "No, I have no file leader, and I claim the credit of being the first Virginian who ran up the flag of disunion." What was intended by this expression, I cannot say. It was used, as I have said, in connexion with the subject of nullification, and if any qualification accompanied the remark it has escaped me.

C. M. BRAXTON.

February 4, 1842.

Taking his own writings as the *foundation* upon which to build up the charge of unqualified advocacy of disunion, with the letters already introduced, I might be content to stop, except that I wish to place my own veracity, that has been so rudely and wantonly assailed, upon the highest possible ground—it being the first time in which mortal man has ever ventured to dispute it; and I therefore proceed to show that Mr. Upshur was not only a disunionist, and the first to raise the flag of disunion in Virginia, but to demonstrate the purposes of the party to which he belonged, being in truth to carry on "*revolution in disguise*," to which cause he had pledged himself to devote the energies of his future life. Yet, innocent man, it all appears to him like a dream—"*non mi ricordo*"—he has forgotten all about it. Oh, what a stupefaction six thousand a year will produce on some minds! What a delightful narcotic for nerves once shattered with disunion!

It can be proved that Mr. Upshur has been heard to declare his deep regret that the South Carolina difficulty had not resulted in disunion.

Without waiting for additional testimony, which it would require time to collect—and it can be had by the bushel—I have determined to submit the question to the public judgment, whether Mr. Upshur or myself stands branded with falsehood, with the confident assurance that, if to be a disunionist without qualification or condition, constituted high treason, that he would be hanged upon the fourth part of the testimony I have offered.

But there are other extracts from this extraordinary and most mischievous and incendiary production of Mr. Secretary Upshur, entitled "Revolution in Disguise," far too important to the country, as indicative of the influences operating on this high functionary and Cabinet adviser, and the means by which he thinks it necessary to perpetuate his own power and that of his employer, to be withheld from the public eye. They will serve to give the people some insight into the principles upon which their Government is at this time administered; and God grant it may serve to arouse them to a sense of the danger to which our fondly-cherished institutions are exposed. And if the apathy of the Whigs is not thrown off, and a determined spirit manifested never to cease their manly exertions until honest men bear sway, then, indeed, they will have little of that freedom they inherited to transmit to their posterity.

Speaking of the description of candidates most likely in future to be raised to the Chief Magistracy, he says:

"Until the Constitution shall be brought by real amendments and proper safeguards to its designed (though illy secured) original purity, no future candidate will be raised to the Chief Magistracy for his superior wisdom, virtue, and public services. The most successful claim will be made by him who by his strength can best wield the means and direct the mode of buying the services of the demagogues who lead, delude, and betray, and sell the honest and too confiding people; or, otherwise, for him of whom a tool can best be made, because of his weakness and pliancy, by another tribe of office seekers, of higher grade and higher aspirations, to forward the views of their ambition or avarice. *Unfortunately no political party will zealously strive, because none truly desires, to produce so beneficial a reformation.*" * * * "The most feeble or unworthy individual who can be ever placed in the Chief Magistracy, because the most available for party objects, will have more power than the great and good Washington possessed, or would have dared, even, if he had been willing, to usurp. And if a second Washington, equal in virtue and patriotism to the first, could by possibility ever be raised to that high station, *he could not exercise even his rightful powers and proper duties, much less retain the support of his partisans, unless he consented and stooped to govern by corruption.*"

Precious, precious sentiments these for a Cabinet Minister *to utter.*

"And as a President of the United States cannot be sustained in the full exercise of his now kingly power except by the zealous aid of and advocacy by the leaders of the People, *his unlimited means of corruption by patronage must necessarily be used to obtain their support.* * * * *In short, the vocation and trading stock of a demagogue now constitute stronger claims to obtain office, and a share of the enriching favor of the Administration, than would be presented by ability, virtue, and patriotism combined.*" * * * "The unlimited means for corruption, *and abundant subjects for the application*, placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate, *whose individual interests require the full exercise of corruption, and who could not retain his most efficient adherents, nor be able to receive his re-election*, or the succession of his favorite adherent, *without making use of the means and subjects of corruption.*"

People of the United States, these are the opinions of one of the Cabinet Ministers and constitutional advisers of the functionary who now exercises the office of the President of the United States, and who was called to that station by one who was as familiar with his opinions and writings as with his household gods. What an administration of the Government are we to expect with such sentiments boldly proclaimed by Cabinet Ministers *in* full council assembled. Here is a man whose mind is firmly persuaded, and with the sentiment burning on his lips "that a second Washington—equal in virtue and patriotism to the first—could not, as President, exercise *even his rightful powers and duties*, much less retain the support of his partisans, *unless he consented and stooped to govern by corruption;*" and yet this man takes office at the first invitation, and is now at the head of the Navy Department of the United States, boasting of his high associations. Here is a man, who thinks that the unlimited means of corruption by patronage must necessarily be used to buy up the leaders of the People, promptly assuming a station in Government at the earliest bidding, to assist in carrying on this corruption. Here is a man, with the words scarcely cold on his lips, declaring *that the individual interests of the Chief Magistrate require the full exercise of corruption*, and that his most efficient adherents cannot be retained without making use of the means and subjects of corruption, sitting in Executive council.

Well, I confess that people who teach such lessons of morality are not those with whom I have associated; but I ask it the representatives of the People and the public press will not demand the immediate dismissal of this *honorable Secretary* from office? Has the country been plunged into such a deep and damning state of degradation as that such an adviser will find associates in the Cabinet of the King? Oh, Virginia, Virginia! the land of Washington, and Marshall, and Madison, what have thy recreant and degenerate sons not done to dishonor and degrade thee? Would that a curtain could be drawn over the history of the last eight months for thy sake, if for thy sake only! Are these the sentiments and principles which are to control the action of this Government? Are these the whisperings of a Cabinet Minister in the ear of an ambitious Chief Magistrate, who has raised his own banner to the breeze, and announced his determination to use the patronage of his office to secure his re-election? "The President will appoint none but Tyler men to office," says the official. "The President will appoint none but Tyler men to office," says the *Prime Minister.*

"There must be an Administration party of sufficient power to carry out the measures of the *head* of the Administration," says the Madisonian; and Mr. Secretary Upshur has told us in advance how that party was to be obtained. It is "by stooping to govern by corruption"—it is by buying up the leaders of the People with his unlimited means of corruption—*by patronage* to obtain their support. In short, the trading stock of a demagogue is of far more value than ability, virtue, or patriotism combined—it is by making what he chooses to call "the necessary use of the means and subjects of corruption."

This, then, is the secret spring—this is the great fountain from which that vast stream of corruption flows that fills every channel and avenue of the Government.

Are the free and honest people of America to be subject to these base and corrupting influences? If they are, then I, for one, shall be ready to cry out not for "disunion," not for "revolution in disguise," but for open, honest, manly resistance. Look to it, gentlemen of the Cabinet—look to it, Mr. President—look to it in time. It is too soon to talk of revolution, but it is *far* too soon to submit to cruel and aggravating despotism and corruption.

JNO. M. BOTTS.

February 5, 1842.

[On the day after the publication of Mr. Botts's statement, Mr. Upshur published a card, asking a suspension of the public judgment for a week or ten days, that he might procure evidence from Virginia to "make it very plain that Mr. Botts is quite as far from sustaining his charge as he was before the publication of his last letter." We shall see.]

"*All's Fair in Politics.*"—Upon this principle it is, we presume, that a Correspondent of the last "Standard" endeavors to make Gov. Morehead accountable for all the Quills and Pens, used by the Legislature and several Departments of State for the last two years. The very statement which the writer publishes, shows that the whole amount expended for the use of the *Executive* Department, was only *Ten Dollars.* Prodigious extravagance truly! Besides, does not this anonymous scribbler know that the State furnishes Stationary of various kinds, for the use of 170 Members of the Legislature, for the Engrossing Clerks, and indeed for all the Officers of Government? The expenditure is a moderate one; but were it ever so extravagant, Governor Morehead had as little to do with it as the Great Mogul. The Governor of the State has no control over any expenditures, except for his own Office, which from the writer's own showing, amounted only to $10 for two year's furnishing of Quills and Pens. The Quills, &c. used by the Legislature, are purchased by another Officer, under a specific Resolution of the Legislature. When rabid partizans descend to such small game, they ought to be certain that their facts are real, not assumed.

Raleigh Register.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. ADAMS's SPEECH,

In the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Gilmer) had other auxiliaries besides those who were to turn him (Mr. A.) out of office as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He had received, within a day or two, the following paper, which he would read to the House:

JACKSON, (N. C.) January 20, 1842.

John Quincy Adams, Esq.

This will inform you that your villanous course in Congress has been watched by the whole South, and unless you very soon change your course death will be your portion. Prepare, prepare, for, by the —— of ——, you will unexpectedly be hurried into eternity, where you ought to have been long since.

Yours, ————.

This was a mere sample of a very considerable correspondence, passive on his part, which he had received, now and heretofore, from this region, in which he was told that his villanous course was watched. And the gentleman from Albemarle had watched it. This letter was postmarked Norfolk, Virginia. Nor was this alone the operation of the correspondence. He had here a picturesque representation [which he exhibited to the House] of himself, with the mark of what appeared a rifle ball, "at the shortest distance," on the head, and the word "abolition" written over. On the sides were the words "*mene tekel upharsin.*" He presumed that members of this House knew where it came from. Underneath were the words, "Stop the music (precisely the words the gentleman from Albemarle had used) of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, who,

In one revolving moon,
Is statesman, poet, babbler, and buffoon."

The gentleman from Albemarle had used the word fiddler, which was here supplied by babbler. That he was a babbler he could not deny, but that he was a fiddler was a new discovery. [A laugh.] It was the gentleman from Albemarle who announced his intention at that time to stop the music of this "statesman, poet, fiddler, and buffoon." And he seemed to have made marvellous progress in his intention to stop his music.

In the course of this long, and to me most painful trial, among other charges in the papers, and which have been countenanced, in some respects by those who profess to be my friends, it is said that I have given ground to this persecution by the acrimony with which I have attempted to defend myself against it. Now, I do not know whether there be a member of this House who, if he had one of those mad dogs which the Mayor of Washington has proscribed by proclamation coming at him "full butt," would put his hand upon his head, and, patting it would say to him, in a very gentle tone, "my good fellow pray don't hurt me." For my part, if I should find a rabid animal like that at the very point of biting me, and putting into the wound some of that slaver which kills, I should be very apt to use against him some instrument stronger than my bare hand, and make some demonstration a little more hostile than *patting* his head.

If there be no palliation—I do not say justification, for I put myself in this upon the indulgence of the House—for any improper acrimony in my words, directed as they have been against men whom I consider as hunting me with a fury far beyond that of any mad dog—with a fury beyond that of the bloodhounds who were brought from Cuba to throttle the Florida Indians—I throw myself upon the indulgence of this House. I ask the House to consider my position; and, in indulgence to human frailty, to overlook the use of terms which may be unsuited, not to those who are attacking me, but for me to use.

I admit, I confess, that in charging the Georgia Whigs, the South Carolina Nullifiers, the Tyler Corporal's Guard, and the Squadron of Kentucky, with a most extraordinary combination and amalgamation to persecute me, I have, perhaps, made use of too general terms. I am under an eternal debt to that gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Warren) who came out here and declared that henceforward he should set his face against this persecution entirely. I know the responsibility to his constituents which he incurred by such an act. I appreciate most fully the intrepidity of soul which alone could have led him to such an avowal in the face of this House. I assure him, and this House, that the memory of what he has done will remain in my heart as long as that reason shall be left to me which some of his constituents, if such they be, or of his mock constituents, as is asserted by others, have publicly denied me to possess.

There are, besides, three or four gentlemen from Kentucky, the particular friends of the gentleman who has made the most violent attack upon me, but who have not, from the beginning, countenanced him in that measure, and whom I would here name were it not against the rules, whom I beg to understand that not one word I have said has been at any time directed against them; on the contrary, I feel myself under the greatest obligations to them for doing what I am sure they have done alone from a conviction of public duty, just as much as if it had been done from private and personal friendship to me. I make the same acknowledgment to several of the members from Maryland, a state to which I feel an attachment perhaps as strong as that I have avowed towards the State of Virginia. My own children are half citizens of Maryland. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) some days ago, in one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches he has made here, amidst the most pathetic appeal which I think I ever have heard in my whole life, referred to the consequences of slander upon the relatives of the slandered party, on the heart of a mother or of a sister. Does the gentleman suppose that he is the only man who has a mother or a sister whose bosom is alive to charges of crime made against himself? By those who are aware of my intimate domestic connexion with the State of Maryland, my position in this House can be better appreciated. If the gentleman could know how deeply hearts, which are even dearer and nearer than those of mother or sister, have felt under his crimnations, I would ask him how he would himself feel were such accusations unjustly preferred against him!

I have apologized to some of the members from Maryland: I wish I could do the same thing to those who compose what is called the Corporal's Guard. They are said to be in very intimate connexion with a distinguished person, with whom I wish to stand in the most friendly relations possible; and I wish I could make that person an exception from the conspiracy which has been formed against me, and of which I have here presented the proofs. I wish he had no concern in such a combination. I should have some justification in making this exception, were there one single member of that body, which is called the Guard, to whom I could address the same apology which I have addressed to gentlemen from Maryland and from Kentucky. [A voice: We want none.] As to that distinguished person, I think that at the close of the last session I manifested a disposition to support him and his Administration, which he ought to remember; and I will say further, that since I have been placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he has had positive assurance of my inclination to support him, which he had not before. The closer, therefore, does it come to my feelings, to see his intimate, confidential friends in this House, engage with so much virulence in this prosecution against me.

When I presented the petition, the member from Accomac—the *neutral* man, [a laugh]—was the first to rise and ask whether it would be in order to introduce a vote of censure. Another very combustible member from Virginia proposed to burn the petition; and well was it for me that he did not include a motion to burn the petitioners and the presenter of the petition himself. And here I must do the Speaker the justice to say that the proposition to burn did not seem in the least agreeable to him. [A laugh.] He was not quite ready, it seems, for an *auto da fe.* I wish I could see that combustible gentleman in his place, but I fear he is not now in the House. He said that, for his part, he had made up his mind. He was quite ready to refer the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and to have its chairman removed forthwith. He was ready for it. This did not much surprise me, because I knew that the gentleman had made such a declaration three years ago, in a printed letter addressed to one Captain Piper—not certainly that Peter Piper who picked a peck of pepper, [loud laughter,] for it would have puzzled that Peter Piper to have found so much as a single grain of spice in that letter. He would have found filth and venom enough, but no spice; not a scruple, not a grain. And the gentleman had the kindness, at my request, to give me a copy of the pamphlet containing that letter. I have preserved it with care among the monuments of glory which I should claim, if I am to reckon among the honors of my country the assault, the unprovoked assault, of the combustible gentleman from Virginia. I was not surprised that he proposed to burn the petition, and I suppose the petitioners too, and if any resolution of expulsion was to be moved, that he was quite ready for it. And that gentleman is to be one of my judges!

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"My S***s," (as the North Carolinian should have said in his No. of the 12th instant.)

Mr. Hale: It appears that "B's" call for Mr. Henry's 4th of July Oration has induced the Carolinian to give us some "garbled" (a favorite word of his,) extracts of it. He has probably selected the "nicnacs" of the Oration, and offered them as a kind of *salvo* to the call of "B;" and in the *dark* places of the Oration he has introduced his *stars*, leaving the reader to believe that the "*bright* particular part" of the story is yet untold. Allow me to call, in behalf of "B," for "more light" than his stars can give. We wish him to take up the Oration, and do like John did when he went to preach, "begin at the beginning," and give us the *Oration, the whole Oration, and nothing but the Oration*,—his poetry included of course. Mr. Carolinian, if you can't give it all to us in one paper, give it to us by piece-meal, which, by the by, I think the better plan, as such a load of '*Democratic Federalism*' in one sheet would break down your weak press, and sicken your readers with its poisonous matter, before they could get through.

Another reason why, is, that it might be the means of confirming some doubtful "Democrats," and turning some credulous "Whigs." We are particularly anxious to see his poetical effusions; and for the purpose of drawing some of them out, I challenge them with the following compliment:—

BEAUTIFUL Poet! as thou art,
In spite of all that critics see,
I'll thank thee, even from my heart,
For thy Oration, LOUIS D.;
It is a story worthy one
Who *thinks, feels, loves, as thou hast done.*

It is a story worthy too
Of a more simple, *primal* age,
When feelings, natural, tender, true,
Hallow'd HENRY's humblest page;
Ere *trick'ry* had usurp'd the place
Of unsophisticated grace.

D.

The communication of "Avaunt," having been written under a misapprehension, is withdrawn.

THE TRUE RESPONSIBILITY.—The following article from the Petersburg Intelligencer, places the matter in its true light:—

HARD TIMES—WHO DID IT?

We have frequently been surprised to hear intelligent men ascribe the present deranged state of money matters to the defeat of the Loco Foco party, and triumph of the Whigs, in 1840.

Nothing can be more absurd than this charge, and a moment's reflection will convince any candid man of its utter injustice.

The Loco Foco party were in power for twelve years. During a greater part of that time, they had majorities in Congress and in most of the State Legislatures. When they came into power, they found the people happy, prosperous, and contented. They found the country blessed with a good national currency, and the Banking Institutions of the States on a safe and useful footing. Not content with this state of affairs, and in defiance of warning, remonstrance and entreaty, they determined to work out a complete change. They did so, and when they went out of power the people were oppressed with debt; habits of extravagance and speculation had infected the whole country—no national currency existed, and the Banks were in a state of the greatest disorder and confusion. Such was the condition in which the Loco Foco party left the country, and the Whig party found it, on the 4th of March, 1841, and yet we are told, in February '42, that the distressed state of the country is attributable to the triumph of Whig principles! And what was the duration of this triumph? On the 4th of March, General Harrison was inaugurated, and the Whig administration *commenced.* On the 4th of April, General Harrison died, and the *Whig* administration *ceased*, and yet we are told that, in this time, during which not a single Whig measure could be carried out by a Law (as Congress was not in session,) and while every Loco Foco measure was in full force and effect, the Whig party *ruined* the country!

But it is said that a Whig Congress convened at the Extra Session. Very true. But what did that Whig Congress do? Did they, could they pass *the* measure which, in their opinion, would have cured the diseases engendered by Locofoco quackery? Let Locofoco hosannas to John Tyler's Vetos, reply. The patient who first quacks himself into a disease, and then refuses to take the medicine prescribed to him by an able physician, might charge the physician with placing him in that condition with as much justice as the Locofoco party ascribe the present evil times to Whig counsels.

Good Effects of the Bankrupt Law.—The New York Evening Post, in commenting on the small number of applications for the benefit of this law on Wednesday, remarks:

"The fewness of the applications may be in part accounted for by the fact that many persons who had spoken of taking the benefit of the act entered it to compromise with their creditors. One gentleman of the bar, who had been engaged to present twenty applications, found that sixteen of his clients had made arrangements with their creditors before the law took effect."

Here, then, we have evidence at once that persons who could not settle with their creditors before the Bankrupt Law went into operation, are now enabled to do so. We regard this as a good omen in regard to that humane law.—*N. Y. Enq.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: On reading the eulogy of Mr. Wise on Proffit of Indiana, during the wrangling discussion, which has been kept up in the House of Representatives for the last week or two,—a friend had the *audacity* to perpetrate the following *pun.*

Is this the congregated wisdom of the States? What
wonder if we scoff it!
Here's JOHN Q. ADAMS mad as WISE, and an *un-*
wise puff of little *profit.*

H.

Executive Council.—Pursuant to a call from Gov. Morehead, his Council assembled in this City, on Tuesday last, the 8th instant—Present, Johnston Busbee, Willis Perry, Allen Goodwin, and Thomas McGehee.

The only business which came before the Council, was the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, the Act of Assembly requiring that they shall be *annually* designated. The Governor nominated Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsborough, and Col. Jesse Harper, of Randolph, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.—*Raleigh Register.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 18

☞ The Editor of the Observer intends, if he can make it convenient, to attend the approaching Superior Courts of Moore, Anson and Richmond, for the purpose of collecting. He hopes that his friends will meet him.

☞ The Whigs of Anson county propose to hold a Meeting in the Court House at Wadesborough on Tuesday the 22d inst., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention which is to be holden in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of April next.

[We hope the Whigs of the other Counties of this District will avail themselves of the County Courts to attend to this important business.

FIRES.—Within the last fortnight we have had three alarms of fire. The first resulted in the destruction of a small negro house, supposed to have been set on fire. The second proceeded from a spark on the roof of Mrs. Brown's Hotel, which was extinguished without material damage. And the third, on Friday morning last, about 1 o'clock, the old Methodist Church building, [illegible] adjoining one story dwellings and out houses [illegible] destroyed. The difficulty of procuring water for the Engines prevented the rescue of the dwellings; the flames had made too much progress in the [illegible] before they were discovered, to leave any hope of saving it. On Friday morning, a man named [illegible] B. Kelyn was arrested under strong suspicion of having set it on fire, for the purpose of [illegible] one of the contiguous dwellings. On examination, so much proof was elicited as to justify his commitment to jail to await his trial at the ensuing Superior Court in May. The circumstance has produced, of course, strong excitement.

Mr. HENRY'S LETTER.—We return to the consideration of this labored appeal to the bad passions of the people, a document which has excited the astonishment of those who looked for either [illegible] truth in the Confession of Faith of the leaders of the Locofoco party.

The second paragraph of the letter is as follows (and as it is all in one sentence, we would advise the reader to draw a long breath before he starts):—

"The exalted motives of patriotism that brought together at this inclement season of the year, and at so great a distance from their homes, such a large Convention of *Planters, Farmers and Mechanics*, representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the people in their primary meetings, prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party—that Convention too, in its [illegible] influenced by [illegible] proceeding under the [illegible] and zealously [illegible] the good of the [illegible] ing country—*all these considerations* [illegible] my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy [illegible] admiration of its principles, and the deep [illegible] that our common country is bleeding under [illegible] inflicted by [illegible] me to accept the honor [illegible] to bear it with my best efforts, [illegible] know it is, with my feeble health, and [illegible] habits of my life, [illegible] justice of our cause, and to the zealous [illegible] of every Democrat, [illegible] safety of his country."

"Such a *large Convention*," so large that 21 out of 71 counties in the State were unrepresented. "Such a large Convention of *Planters, Farmers and Mechanics.*" This is intended as another [illegible] ment, we suppose, but it is equally at the expense of truth. If the people take Mr. Henry's word [illegible] the Convention was composed entirely of those classes. We of course do not know the occupations of all the members, but let us take the Delegation from this county, and what do we find? *2 Lawyers and 1 Law Student*, out of ten Delegates. [illegible] are the individuals who figure in the Convention? Its President is a Preacher, one of its Vice Presidents a Doctor, its principal orators were Mr. [illegible] wood, Mr. Hybart, Col. Wheeler, Mr. Jones, Mr. Strange, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wilder,—all lawyers! And yet Mr. Henry, a Lawyer himself, so [illegible] himself as to fall into what his party appears to regard as a popular prejudice, and casts a slur upon his own profession! "It's an ill bird," &c. says the proverb. For our part, we have no idea of professional men being deemed more unfit for public employments, than any other class. We know men of them who will compare with persons of any other class for all the qualities that make men respectable and valuable. If Mr. Henry, as a Lawyer, is willing to admit his unworthiness, so be it; but we protest against the application of any such grovelling doctrine to any class of the people.

But it seems that the Convention (or the people, it is not exactly clear which) were "prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party." This would be a gross deception, if it could deceive any body. Every man in the country, including Mr. Henry, well knows, that this "distress and embarrassment" had its origin long before the Whigs had the power to rule or misrule the country. He admits the fact himself, in another part of his letter, where he says, after tracing, in a most deceptive manner, the extension of the credit system, that "in October, 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension,—all the State Banks followed, and in a few short months, *this mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty crash upon the people, under the weight of which they have been groaning and will continue to groan for years to come.*" Now here is a distinct admission, that his former assertion, that "the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party," *is not true.* The Whigs came into power on the 4th of March last and remained in power only six months—if so long. The Executive then abandoned the Whig Congress, and left it powerless to carry out its measures of relief. But this distress under which the people are groaning, is admitted by Mr. Henry to have existed since 1839, more than a year before the Whigs came into power. The most that can with truth be urged against the Whig party is, that they have not yet been able to stay the torrent of adversity which for eight years past has been bearing down every interest in the country. It had its source in the unlawful and arbitrary removal of the deposites by Gen. Jackson; it was fed by the Specie Circular,—by the creation of hundreds of mushroom Banks by the Locofoco party, to supply the place of the Monster which Jackson killed; by the orders issued to the Pet Banks to lend money freely, so that the U. S. Bank facilities might not be missed. This "superincumbent mass," as Mr. Henry would so elegantly express it, finally became too strong to be controlled by those who had put it in motion, and it has swept like a cataract over all which stood in its way. We thought, however, thought, that the accession of a new Executive a policy different from that which had brought the evils upon us, would speedily have brought relief, and we still think, that if our President had lived, that object would have been effected. But we repeat, that to charge this "distress and embarrassment" upon "Whig misrule," is a most gross slander—an *admitted* slander.

It is worthy of remark here, in passing, that though Mr. Henry says emphatically, that "the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that *no concealment should be practised upon the people*," yet he has, in the course of a long and laboured history of the causes of the present "distress and embarrassment," entirely *concealed from the people* all knowledge of the removal of the deposites, of the Specie Circular, of the creation, by his party, of hundreds of banks from 1832 to 1836, of the orders from the Treasury Department to these banks to discount liberally, of the creation of far the greater portion of the States' debts by his party, and of the charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania by a Legislature of which a considerable majority of one branch belonged to his party. And yet "the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that no concealment should be practised upon the people"!! Verily truth and fair dealing find but few of their drafts honored by this Locofoco leader.

But to return. Mr. Henry compliments the Convention as being "influenced in its action by *no leading aspiring politicians*." This looks very like [illegible] under the fifth rib" of Mr. Haywood, in return for his refusal to unite in the doings of the Convention, which he considered "ungentlemanly, unstatesmanlike, and dishonorable;" but which Mr. Henry, hoping to profit thereby, is willing to regard as highly patriotic.

But the best part of this long sentence is that in which Mr. Henry professes his "ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles." We do not profess to doubt that devotion and admiration exist *at present*; for the leading trait, we had almost said the sole trait,—in Mr. Henry's [illegible] is *selfishness*,—and he is devoted to Democracy because he hopes thereby to [illegible] the Democracy [illegible] itself to him, and elevate him to the Gubernatorial Chair, upon which he has long [illegible]. But all men here know that he had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, not a particle of Democratic feeling in his politics or his [illegible]. He was an old Federalist—a Federalist of [illegible]. He was a strong opponent of the Administration of Madison and admirer of the principles and [illegible] of Alexander Hamilton—and this not only during his boyhood, but until since the Democracy [illegible] by the popularity of Gen. Jackson, became [illegible]. Then and not until then did Mr. Henry [illegible] the [illegible] of his youth and his [illegible]. He professes now to [illegible] the principles of [illegible], which sustained the glorious [illegible] dangerously assailed, their refuge will be found within the ramparts of the States." And [illegible] when Gen. Jackson did [illegible] within the ramparts of the States?" Not with [illegible] at the time of a [illegible] half dozen Nullifiers [illegible] Legislature, [illegible] Nullification was Treason." He was [illegible] Federalist, he is now a Democrat, "dyed in the wool."

In our next, we propose to say a few words respecting Mr. Henry's history of the U. S. Bank and of the distress and embarrassment of the country.

We ought to have been more particular, it seems, in [illegible] in stating that Mr. Henry was a Bank Director. We did not intend to say that he is so now, but that he was so for many years, and until the Bank of which he was a Director, ceased to exist. He is now a large stockholder in the Banks, and Attorney for one,—things in themselves harmless enough, but when coupled with his pretended hostility to Banks, sufficiently indicative of his true character. His party complains that the Banks should collect their debts, whilst they do not pay specie; and he, whilst joining in the hue and cry against the Banks, permits himself, for the sake of the fees, to be the instrument of perpetrating this injustice [illegible].

[illegible] THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

[illegible] the Observer [illegible] Mr. Henry—[illegible] with Mr. Henry, and we all know [illegible].

[illegible] know what you assert. You know Mr. Henry knows [illegible] know it from [illegible]. But you could not have given [illegible] stronger reason for believing what we [illegible] Mr. Henry, than to rest his defence upon [illegible] ground. As to the quarrel [illegible] that we have no [illegible] Carolinian is wise, it will not again [illegible] subject.

FALSEHOODS OF THE LAST CAROLINIAN.—1st. The Locofoco organ in this town says that Mr. Deberry tells a "wicked falsehood." The people of his District know Mr. Deberry. Let them judge.

2d.—It says the Observer "proposed to give the [illegible]" of Mr. Henry's statement of the "actual and [illegible] Whig debt." We *proposed* nothing of the kind. The extract we made, however, was [illegible] word is printed in the Carolinian.

3d and 4th.—It says that Mr. Clay was "proposing to repudiate the Constitution, by striking out the Veto power," and "J. Q. Adams proposing to dissolve the Union." Mr. Clay did not propose to "strike out the Veto power;" he only proposed to "restrict" it. Mr. Adams did not "propose to dissolve the Union;" he proposed to appoint a committee to report the reasons why the Union ought not to be dissolved. His offence consisted, not in proposing a dissolution himself, but in offering to present a petition which did.

5th.—"Rowdyism, pistols, bowie knives, and dirks, are the principal Whig arguments now used in the House of Representatives," says the Carolinian. Witness the assault of the Louisiana Locofoco member upon Mr. Arnold, and his threat to cut his throat from ear to ear.

6th.—That "John M. Morehead goes for a Turnpike from Raleigh to his Factory in Guilford." Mr. Morehead has no Factory in Guilford. He has a Factory in Rockingham, but no one ever proposed to build a Turnpike from Raleigh to Rockingham.

These are a few specimens only. Others might be produced.

There is one article, (copied from the Charleston Mercury, however,) which fabricates by wholesale. It says that Mr. Clay was the instigator of the Graves and Cilly duel; that "Graves was one of the best rifle shots in Kentucky, having been repeatedly selected as the 'brag shot' of his neighborhood." That "Cilley was but little acquainted with the rifle;" that "the weapon placed in his hands was so light and inefficient, that many good judges have expressed an opinion that Graves would not have been injured had he been hit," &c. &c. This is a vile pack of falsehoods, and it is so told as to induce the public to believe that it is upon the authority of Mr. Wise. So far from it, we have now before us Mr. Wise's statement of the whole affair, made under the solemnity of an oath, in which the name of Mr. Clay is no where alluded to, but he shows that the duel was forced upon Graves, by Cilley and his friends; that the rifle was selected as the weapon by Cilley himself, who was a practiced marksman, whilst Graves was not familiar with the use of any weapon; that Cilley selected his rifle, and then his second, Jones, taunted Graves by sending one, (of course inferior to Cilley's,) to Graves.

Such is the stuff, the atrocious villainy, with which Mr. Clay is assailed by the Locofocos.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 7th, after the presentation of numerous memorials, the resolution of Mr. Clay, to inquire into the expediency of distributing among the assenting States, the proportions of the proceeds of the public lands of such States as shall refuse to receive a share, was taken up. Mr. Mangum suggested an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Clay, viz: that the committee inquire in what manner these proportions ought to be disposed of, or whether any disposition ought to be made of them. A long debate then arose, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith of Indiana, Berrien, and Preston advocated, and Messrs. Allen, King, Calhoun, Wright, Woodbury, and Archer opposed the resolution.

On Tuesday, Mr. Benton, in presenting a memorial against the Bankrupt Law, made some remarks in favor of its repeal. Mr. Tallmadge, in presenting memorials on the same subject, replied to Mr. Benton. After arguing the matter at some length, he said:—

"And had the Senator no heart to feel for the distresses of men whom his own course had driven to the very act of which he spoke, and whose misfortunes, as well as those of the country generally, had been caused mainly by the public course and by the doctrines of that very Senator!

"False, sir;" "false, sir," said Mr. Benton, rising from his seat in great excitement of manner, and with much vehemence of gesture and language.

The Chair. The Senator from Missouri must preserve order.

Mr. Benton repeated in his seat, "False, sir;" "false, sir."

The Chair. The Senator must preserve order.

Several Senators rose, and great confusion for a moment prevailed.

Mr. Benton, (again,) "False, sir."

Mr. Tallmadge. I am not disconcerted at the action of the Senator. I have said nothing out of order, or not in the course of parliamentary debate, and I here repeat what I have said.

Mr. Benton, a fourth time, and in his seat, "False, sir;" "false, sir;" "false, sir."

Here Mr. Clay and several other Senators simultaneously rose, calling to order, and addressing the Chair.

Mr. Benton (addressing more particularly Mr. Clay from his seat) said: I will obey the *Chair*, and not you.

Mr. Clay. The Senator shall not address *me* in his seat; and, if he does, it shall be followed by language corresponding to such conduct.

Mr. Benton. I hope, then, sir, that the language will be followed by some action corresponding to it.

Mr. Clay. Ah!——

Mr. Benton. Action, sir, action; no words.

The Chair. The Senator from Missouri is not in order. It is not in order for a Senator to speak whilst in his seat.

Mr. Benton, (rising.) I beg pardon of the Chair, sir.

Mr. Preston, after some remarks as to the painful nature of this scene, suggested that, as in some previous case, the matter should be considered with closed doors. Mr. Linn, of Missouri, objected to any action. He said these disorders had been of frequent occurrence in the last nine years, and none had been punished. For himself, he was for settling such things out of doors. He thought Mr. Tallmadge's remarks had bordered on personality. Mr. Tallmadge denied that his remarks had been personal, and the Chair said he did not regard them in that light. Mr. Mangum offered a resolution, (which he subsequently withdrew at the request of Mr. Linn,) to appoint a committee on the subject. The subject was finally dropped, and Mr. Tallmadge went on with his speech, which he closed with remarking, that in regard to the epithets of the Senator, he hurled them back with scorn and contempt.

Mr. Clay's resolution in regard to the proceeds of the Public Lands, was then taken up, further debated, and finally adopted, 25 to 18.

The Senate held an Executive Session.

On Wednesday, a number of memorials on the subject of the Bankrupt Law were presented, and some debate took place on the subject.

Mr. King's resolution, fixing on the 30th of May for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up. Mr. King advocated its passage. Mr. Clay hoped Congress might adjourn before the 30th of May. But the Senate could not well fix a day; that duty properly belonged to the House, as they would have the charge of the business. The resolution was then postponed to Monday, on Mr. King's motion.

Mr. Archer then delivered a speech against Mr. Clay's resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the veto power. He thought it necessary and proper to sustain the rights of the minority against the mere will of the majority. He commented with great freedom upon the two Veto Messages of the President, and gave his reasons why he had separated himself from the Executive. It was not for the exercise of the veto power, but for the manner in which it had been exercised. With regard to the acts of the extra session, in reference to the two Bank bills, were spoken of and considered. Both had been passed under a desire to conciliate the President, and when no Senator approved of what had been done. But, notwithstanding the abuses of the veto power, he would not amend the Constitution. He blessed God that no amendment could ever be made to that instrument, believing as he did, that all amendments would result in innovations and infractions.

Mr. Morehead obtained the floor, and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

On Thursday, no business of importance was transacted though several private bills were passed to a third reading.

On Friday, the Senate devoted the day to Reports from Committees, private bills, and an Executive Session with closed doors; and then adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 5th, nothing of interest occurred except the continuation of his "defence" by Mr. Adams.

On Monday the 7th, after some morning business, Mr. Fillmore, on leave, reported the Annual Fortification Bill.

The House resumed the trial of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams rose and said he had been charged by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Marshall,] with consuming an unreasonable portion of the time of the House with his own affairs. It appeared that six days was an extravagant use of the time of the House for the defence of a man situated as he was, when a portion of it had been consumed by the gentleman from Kentucky himself, and a considerable portion of it by others, his associates, who were endeavoring to destroy a man by their accusations. However, he was willing, as he had said before, to be without responsibility to the House, and to the country, for the consumption of any portion of the time. He had repeatedly offered to arrest this matter where it stands, without even making his defence further, after the charges had been unfolded; and he wished now to say, that if any gentleman here was willing to make a motion to lay the whole subject upon the table, he would forbear to proceed any further with his defence. If he proceeded with his defence, he had a great deal of time yet to require—he had laid out a great platform for his defence, if he was forced to continue it—but he was willing to forego it all, and he was willing to dismiss the subject forever from this House, provided it could be done without sacrificing his rights, the rights of his constituents, and the rights of the petitioners. And he would say one thing further. The gentleman who submitted these resolutions offered him his forgiveness for what he (Mr. Adams) had said in his defence; but in the present state of affairs, he could not accept that forgiveness. If, however, his suggestion could be acted upon without prejudice to himself, his constituents, and the petitioners, he would say to the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Marshall,] the gentleman from Accomac, [Mr. Wise,] and the gentleman from Albemarle, [Mr. Gilmer,] that he was willing to exchange forgiveness for ever hereafter. He nevertheless wished the House to understand that he shrunk not from the accusation, or any responsibility which rested upon him. What he suggested was, that if any gentleman here thought proper to move to lay the whole subject on the table, never to be taken up again, he was willing that the House should so decide.

Mr. Botts thereupon made that motion.

Mr. Meriwether asked to be excused from voting. He wished to give no vote, he said, which could directly or indirectly be construed as approving to any extent whatever, the conduct of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams,] in presenting the petition. He (Mr. M.) was now, and would be at all times, prepared to vote for the strongest resolution of censure which possibly could be obtained. These were his feelings; but he was satisfied, from all he had seen, that it was impossible for any vote of censure, either under the original resolution or the substitute, to be adopted. He, therefore, considered it a useless consumption of time; and he had seen this whole matter played as a political game before the country, to the prejudice of one party and the benefit of another.

The House refused to excuse Mr. M. from voting.

The question was then taken on laying on the table, and resulted, Yeas 106, Nays 93. (Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Deberry, Stanly, Shepperd, Washington and Williams, voted Yea, and Messrs. Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, and Saunders, voted Nay. Messrs. Arrington, McKay, Rayner and Rencher absent.

The question then being, whether the House would *receive* the petition from Haverhill, proposing a dissolution of the Union, several members asked to be excused from voting, on the ground, that, as they held the right of petition to be inviolate, they did not wish to vote on a question which might in the slightest degree give them the appearance of favoring a dissolution of that Union to which they were so ardently attached. The House refused to excuse any of them.

The question was taken, and resulted, for receiving the petition, 40; against it, 166. [All the N. C. Delegation voting against it, except the four who were absent, as above.]

So the petition was not received.

The next thing in order was the call of the States for petitions; and

Mr. Adams rose and said that he had two petitions to the same tenor and effect as the one the House had just refused to receive, one from New York and one from Pennsylvania. He mentioned this to show that the feeling which influenced the petitioners of Haverhill, was not confined to them only.

Mr. Adams then continued the presentation of Abolition petitions of every description. Some of these petitions coming under the 21st rule, were not received, and others had the question of reception raised on them, and that question was, in each case, laid on the table. Mr. Adams, in conclusion, said that he had now got through with all his petitions, with the exception of the two to dissolve the Union, and, as he had before observed, he would, in the present disposition of the House, preserve them for a future occasion.

Petitions were presented from other States, when the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the call for petitions was resumed and concluded.

Mr. Cushing moved to reconsider the Haverhill petition, with a view to make a speech on it. The Speaker decided that it was out of order. Mr. Cushing appealed; but the House had the good sense to affirm the Speaker's decision. Mr. C. said he would deliver his speech when some other subject was before the House. [The house and the country have both had enough of it.]

The House then, in committee of the whole, passed the bill to make appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries; and the annual pension bill for 1842. The committee then took up the annual civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for 1842; but without getting through it before the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, Proffit, and Wm. Cost Johnson, asked to be excused from a further service on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the ground, that "recent occurrences induce them to doubt whether the removal of the present chairman by the committee would meet the approbation of the House, and they are unwilling to serve with a chairman who has avowed opinions and persevered in a system of conduct which, in the estimation of the undersigned, have shown him to be an unsafe depository of this public trust, or of that confidence which is necessary to the relations between a chairman and the members of such a committee." The question being put, they were all excused.

Subsequently, Mr. Adams moved that five members be appointed to fill the vacancies in the committee.

A great number of reports and bills were presented from the several committees.

Various matters, of no great importance, were acted on, presenting, however, a better appearance for the despatch of business than usual. The House then adjourned, *formally;*

But, as the Speaker was leaving the Chair, the House was unexpectedly addressed by a man who had placed himself in the circular gallery, in an oblique direction from the Speaker's chair. The individual spoke for several minutes without interruption, except here and there a call to order, and, by alternation, two or three more benevolent motions that he "be allowed to proceed in his remarks." The Reporter did not hear much of the harangue, but enough to know that it was a sort of denunciation of the sins of mankind, and a general prophecy of wrath to come.

The self-elected orator had just broken ground on one of the chapters in the book of Numbers, when a couple of police officers offered him their arms, one on one side and the other on the other, and conducted him, not without a little pulling and hauling, it seemed to the Reporter, out of sight and sound.

And then the House *bona fide* adjourned.

On Thursday, the following gentlemen were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, viz: Messrs. White of Lou., Shepperd of N. C., Holmes of S. C., Cooper of Geo., and Chapman of Alabama. [The former members of the Committee are, Messrs. Adams and Cushing of Mass., Mr. Everett of Vt., and Mr. Granger of N. Y.]

A proposition to authorize the Committee on Manufactures to take testimony under oath in regard to the Tariff, protection, &c., was laid on the table, after considerable debate, by a vote of 108 to 79.

A resolution to allow a Clerk to the Committee on Public Expenditures, offered by Mr. Stanly, on the ground of its being absolutely necessary to enable the Committee to ferret out abuses, was after considerable debate, adopted, 112 to 58.

Most of the day was spent in consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill.

On Friday and Saturday, nothing of moment occurred in the House, private bills being the order of the day on both days.

We are happy to perceive that Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, who has been confined by indisposition during the whole of the Session, either on his way or since his arrival in the city, is at length able to attend in his place in the House of Representatives. He was present, for the first time, on Thursday.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Senate, yesterday, after a long time passed in Executive Session, rejected the nomination of James N. Barker, as First Comptroller of the Treasury Department. The vote against the confirmation was 23. to 17 in favor of it. This subject disposed of the Senate adjourned over to Monday next. *National Intelligencer.*

This Mr. Barker is the officer by whose gross neglect of duty it was that Swartwout's defalcation was not detected. Gen. Harrison removed him; Mr. Tyler reinstated him, and now the Senate has again ousted him.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in correcting an incorrect report of a speech of his in the Senate, gives the following as what he did say:—

"I showed that, under existing laws, our debt would already amount to $17,000,000; that *no member* of either House, so far as I knew, was in favor of an annually increasing debt; that *all* preferred the imposition of increased duties on imports to borrowing more and more money; and *all* were willing to provide in this manner for the necessary wants of the Government. That even *after the proceeds of the public lands should be recalled, and the expenditures of the Government reduced by a wise economy*, it would still be *necessary to impose additional revenue duties to meet the necessities of the Government*, and to this I was persuaded *no Senator would object*. In this manner, I expressed the belief that, with a little wise forbearance on both sides of the House, the tariff question might, before the close of the present session, adjust itself to the satisfaction of all parties."

We beg our readers particularly to remark the language of this most able and estimable of the Locofoco party in Congress. It is an answer to a vast deal of the nine columns of flummery put forth by Mr. Henry, and which he and his satellites will endeavor to cram down the throats of the people.

Mr. Buchanan shows, what is the truth, that under existing laws, providing Treasury Notes and loan to supply the wants of the Treasury during the whole of the year 1842, the debt will be $17,000,000 at the end of this year. This proves what we have heretofore stated, that up to the end of this year, the Whigs will be responsible for an increase of the debt only about ten millions. Thus;—Van Buren left an admitted debt of between six and seven millions in Treasury Notes; besides a debt of $497,000 due by the Post Office, and upwards of $700,000 due to Census takers. The Whig increase of debt is thus less than five millions a year. Whilst during Van Buren's administration the expenditures averaged at least eight millions a year more than the receipts.

"No member of either House, (says Mr. Buchanan,) is in favor of an annually increasing debt," thus giving the lie to the Globe and those of its followers, who represent the Whigs as favorable to a public debt.

Since Mr. Botts's statement, in the preceding page, was in type, we find a Card from him, stating that he is now informed by Edmund Ruffin, that he, and not Mr. Upshur, was the author of "Revolution in Disguise," a pamphlet quoted by Mr. Botts. He gives the following account of the cause of his ascribing the pamphlet to Mr. Upshur:—

"A few days after Mr. U.'s first card to Mr. Wise, I received a pamphlet containing that article from a highly respectable gentleman residing in the vicinity of Judge Upshur—one who for many years I knew as a member of the Virginia Legislature, and who was supposed to be very familiar with Judge U.'s opinions—and at the foot of the page he wrote, "By Mr. Upshur, now Secretary of the Navy." And upon this authority I ascribed it to his pen."

Blair, of the Globe, who paid a debt of $20,000 to the old U. S. Bank, with $250, thinks it "dishonest" for a man to avail himself of the Bankrupt Law.

The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions strongly censuring Mr. Adams's course in presenting the disunion petition.

The President has nominated to the Senate, Thomas Bradford, as U. S. Judge in Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Binney, who declined.

ICE.—The winter has been so mild that no Ice has been put up at any of the cities as far North and East as Boston.

STATE RIGHTS.—The Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of Nullification, has the following paragraph:—

"*North Carolina.*—The Democratic State Convention recently held in Raleigh, nominated as their candidate for Governor LOUIS D. HENRY of Cumberland Co., and they will elect him too. The nomination has been received with the greatest cordiality by the Democratic press and every thing indicates a glorious triumph of the good old Republican principles, in August next. The following resolutions which we copy from the proceedings of the Convention, show the fixed determination of our friends in North Carolina to fight and conquer under the banner of State Rights."

"The Banner of State Rights!" That's a good one! Did the Mercury never hear of Mr. Henry's celebrated declaration in the North Carolina Legislature, that "Nullification is Treason"? A most hopeful standard bearer of the "good old Republican State Rights banner," according to the S. Carolina meaning of State Rights. The Mercury will find, in good time, that it knows as little of Mr. Henry's prospects of election, as it does of his old Federal anti-State Rights politics.

The last Carolinian has published garbled extracts from Mr. Henry's Oration on the 4th of July 1814. It is evident, from these extracts, that the part preceding the first extract, and the parts omitted, contain something that Mr. Henry does not wish to see the light. It has always been said that he avowed strong opposition to the war, and bitterly assailed the Republican Administration of that body. Do the suppressed parts prove the assertion? As it seems the Carolinian has the Oration, perhaps it will favor its readers with the whole! It is said to be a literary curiosity.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The petition for the dissolution of the Union, "emanates from Loco Focos. So says Mr. Arnold;" so says Edward J. Hale; and so says Titus Oates! who was whipped several times a year for *lying!*

It is fortunate for the Editor of the North Carolinian that the law under which Titus Oates suffered is not in force in this country.

As to the petition, no one has dared to deny Mr. Arnold's assertion, that Benjamin Emerson, the first signer of the petition to dissolve the Union, is a Locofoco, and was run on the Locofoco Ticket as a candidate for the Senate of Massachusetts. If any person wishes evidence of the fact, it may be had without going so far as to Mr. Arnold. There is a gentleman of this town, a native of Haverhill, who knows him well.

The Wilmington Chronicle says of Mr. Henry's Letter,—

"In this, his manifesto, he proclaims "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," in the worst spirit of demagogueism. He begins by kicking his own dead mother, Federalism, in the face, and ends by asserting that the Whigs in 1841 made and proposed a Public Debt of NINETY EIGHT MILLIONS of dollars."

"Honorable, honorable Mr. Henry."

Mr. Henry's Letter.—A political friend, who wields a more vigorous pen than we do, has volunteered to save us the trouble of *dissecting* the Letter of Acceptance, from the Loco Foco nominee for Governor. His first number will probably appear in Tuesday's paper.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ministers to Spain and Mexico.—We understand that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of Washington Irving as Minister to Spain; and that of General Waddy Thompson as Minister to Mexico.—*Globe.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

The bill in the House of Representatives of this State to enforce an immediate resumption of specie payments by the banks has just passed by a very large majority. What will be its fate in the Senate is uncertain. In some quarters it is affirmed that it will pass, and that the Governor, too, will sign it. Should this happen, the result will be the instant prostration of nearly all our banks. For them to resume the payment of specie at once is impossible, utterly so.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

The Excitement.—We had much excitement in our city yesterday, in relation to the doings at Harrisburg. The greatest consternation was felt because of the depreciation of the relief notes, and the money offices were crowded. In many cases the brokers would not buy at all; while in others, 20, 30, and even as high as 40 per cent. was demanded. The feeling of indignation against the Legislature was almost universal. The act discrediting these notes is considered little short of robbery. The poorer classes are the greatest sufferers. *Inquirer.*

Election of Senator in Rhode Island.—The Hon. William Sprague has been elected Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, in the place of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, recently deceased.—In the Legislature of that State, the Whig vote stood, Sprague 44, Arnold 24, Scattering 2.—Loco Foco, Potter 10,—Absent 2.

Warts.—These troublesome and often painful excrescences, covering the hands sometimes to the number of a hundred or two, may be destroyed by a simple, safe, and certain application. The writer discovered it accidentally, while performing some chemical experiments with soda. The matter is merely to dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up,—then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This repeated two or three days, will gradually destroy the most irritable wart.—*Phil. Chron.*

MARRIED.

In this county, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. ANGUS MUNN to Miss JANE ISABELLA CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. John Campbell, all of this county.

In Linden, Ala., on the 12th ultimo, by the Rev. T. S. Abernathy, Mr. JAMES H. CURTIS, formerly of this town, to Miss ANNA M. BONDURANT.

In Randolph County, on the 1st instant, by Rev. Vaney McMasters, Mr. JAMES F. MARSH to Miss MARY W., daughter of Jas. B. Troy, Esq.

Also, on the 2d instant, in Chatham County, by Wm. G. Harris, Esq., Maj. JAMES F. RIVES to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert Marsh, Esq.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 3d instant, after an illness of 8 days, Mr. JEREMIAH WALLACE, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

At Rocky Run, in New Hanover county, on the 7th instant, Dr. NATHANIEL HILL, in the 74th year of his age.

In Moore county, on the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY KELLY, consort of John B. Kelly, Esq. In the death of this lady, her husband is bereaved of an affectionate wife, her children of a tender mother, and the poor of the neighborhood of a kind and generous benefactress.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 10, Steamer Cotton Plant, and Boat Seawell, with goods for S. W. Tillinghast, D. O'Hanlon, R. Cochran, J. Baker, E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, W. L. McKay, G. McNeill, W. McIntyre, M. McKinnon, W. L. Gilmore, R. McRae, Lieut. Watson, James Dodd, David Shaw, John Waddill, of this place and for J. C. S[illegible], of the interior.

Also on the 14th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Sugar, Salt, Coffee, &c., for John McRae, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, H. L. Myrover, H. Leete, E. Fuller, Cook & Co., George McNeill, B. Rose, James Hadlock, Jas. Sundy, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, J. E. Patterson, T. H. Byrne, John D. Williams, Joseph Baker, W. McIntyre, Gardner & McKethan and P. Taylor, of this place; and for J. Jackson, Rufus Reid, M. Autrey, J. H. Houghton, J. Byrne, Mrs. Waddill, B. Sessum, G. T. King and J. P. Dougherty, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 16.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$2
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	48 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 36	Tallow,	10 a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 16 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 9.

Steam Mill Lumber 15 00, River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 25 a 7 75; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 25 a 4 00; Corn 62 a 65; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 2 88 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced 25 cts. per bbl. within the past week, the sales on Monday being at 2 52 and 2 50. No sale yesterday heard of. Tar has fallen off slightly. It went off on Monday at 1 20 and 1 21.

Lumber.—All kinds have advanced slightly.—Sales as follows: flooring 8½, wide boards 7½, scantling 5½.

Timber.—The demand for timber is brisker than for some weeks. Ordinary kinds range from 5 to 6 dollars per M. Some of extra length and quality brought 9.

Bacon.—Sales of hog round at 6 cents, hams 6½. Pork brings 4 to 4½.

Lard.—The market is well supplied; moderate sales from wagons at 6½ to 7 cts.

Corn.—Market nearly bare, and a good demand for it at 62½ a 65 cts.

Rice.—The demand is slack, no sale reported.

Peas.—Sales of black-eye 75 to 80, grey-eye 62 to 65, cow 50 to 55, ground 50 to 65.

Sales of county shingles 2½ to 2¾.

CHERAW MARKET—February 9.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 37½; Feathers 37½ a 38; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8¼. At New Orleans 6 to 12.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 10. Corn 54 to 72. Flour 6⅞ to 7¼.

Cotton at Macon 4 to 7½. At Augusta 5 to 8. At Mobile 7¼ to 9½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 3.—Schrs. Morning Star from Ponce, George Henry from Charleston, George & William from Philadelphia. 4.—Brig Georgian from Nassau, N. P.; Schr. Rio Grande from Key West. 5.—Brigs N. P. Frothingham from St. Pierre, Creole from Martinique. 7.—Brig Lafayette from Guadaloupe; Schrs. Adeline from Martinique, Grecian from St. Thomas. 8.—Schr. Lodemia & Eliza from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.—Brig Granite for New York. 3.—Schr. Emaikee for New Bedford. 4.—Brigs Siroc for St. Domingo, Lela for Martinique. 5.—Brig John Crosby for St. Pierre; Schrs. Norway for Barbadoes, Sagadahock for Mayaguez, Bowditch for Martinique, Vesper for New York, Phebe & Eliza for do. 6.—Schr. North Carolina for Philadelphia. 7.—Schrs. Sterling for Barbadoes, Repeater for New York, Oneco for Alexandria. 8.—Schr. Tioga for N. York. 9.—Brigs Helen for Charleston, Washington for Porto Rico, Susan & Sarah for Matanzas; Schrs. Henry Chase for Baltimore, Geneva for Martinique, Union for do.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO the numerous inquiries under the Bankrupt Law, which I am unable to answer individually, I beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons concerned, that by the 7th Section of the Act, all petitions and proceedings must be had in the District Court for the District in which the Bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business. Thus, if he reside in the District of Albemarle, his case will be tried at Edenton; and so of the Districts of Pamlico and Cape Fear,—unless a Special Court should be held elsewhere in the appropriate District.

I am now holding a Court in Bankruptcy in Fayetteville, where I receive petitions from any part of the State, and order publications for hearing in their respective Districts. This I do from necessity, and without which I should not be able to carry the law into effect. The Court is to be always open; and as I cannot be in every District at the same time, I think I am within the spirit of the Act in holding this Court.

To other inquiries I say, that a man owing a debt to the U. States may have the benefit of the Act; but the U. States, and those who may have paid a debt to the U. States, as sureties for the Bankrupt, have a preference, and must be paid out of the assets, before the distribution, pro rata, takes place.

And to those who, instead of looking at the law, are misled by erroneous Almanacs, I say, the District Court at Edenton is held, not on the 2d, but the 3d Monday in April and October, and the other Courts in weekly succession.

H. POTTER, *Dist. Judge N. C.*

Fayetteville, 12th Feb'y, 1842. 88tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned will practice in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear at Wilmington, and before his Honor Judge Potter, at Chambers, and will attend to filing Petitions in Bankruptcy, forwarded from any part of the State.

JOHN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1841. 89 3w

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents.

Feb'y 16.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

February 15, 1842. 89tf

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,

3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 ditto ditto superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS of best SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

February 14, 1842. 89-6w

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

HEAD QUARTERS, Regiment Artillery, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, February 11th, 1842.

THE Colonel commanding the Regiment of Artillery, of the State of North Carolina, having made the following appointments, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly:—

DANIEL BAKER, Esq., of Wilmington, JUDGE ADVOCATE.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, of Wilmington, PAY MASTER, in place of John W. Huske, deceased.

By order of the Col. commanding.

R. COCHRAN, Jr., *Adjutant Regiment of Artillery, N. C.*

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the Estate of the late Murdoch McInnis, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

DANIEL McLEOD,
DANIEL GRAHAM,
Agents for the Heirs.

Robeson County, Feb'y 12, 1842. 89-3w

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person knowing a man by the name of WILLIAM R. BROWN, will confer a favor by writing the Postmaster at High Rock, Rockingham County, N. C. Said Brown is a man of good appearance, with light hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and a tolerable Carpenter by trade.

February 15, 1842. 89-4wpd

☞ Editors would confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis,
vs.
Ezekiel Davis.
} Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

89

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 89-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jaons; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins.

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24, 1841. 69tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. prime Java ditto,
16 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
10 [illegible] Loaf ditto,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Axes,
[illegible] (Stone and Bank,)
[illegible] Sole Leather,
100 [illegible] Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.

For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

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35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2000 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at PRIOR'S.
Jan'y 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

On the River,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
15 casks superior CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1842. 32tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-*tf.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

James Mac Lean *vs.* Hanson K. H. Simmons.

(LEVY ON LAND.)

Levied on the interest of the Defendant in 300 acres of Land on Cape Fear River and Cedar Creek, in the County of Cumberland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hanson K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the levy on his Land, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause why a writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue in behalf of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.

JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.
January 10, 1842. 84-6w

State of North Carolina, } CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
84-tf] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

State of South Carolina, } MARION DISTRICT. } *Copy.*

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL. [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, C. C. P.
October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.
Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

For Rent,

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.

C. P. MALLETT.
January 22, 1842. 86tf

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

LAND SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third Cash; the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage:

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Crusoe's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Dick Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
January 24, 1842. 86ts

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841.

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,

vs.

John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis Non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd, Fanny Kindred, Chloe Martin, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, James Knox, Williamson Knox, Mary wife of William May, and William Scott and wife Elizabeth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hezekiah Hough, Wm. May and wife Mary, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, James Knox and Williamson Knox, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

[67] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, to March Term, 1842.

Sarah Edwards,

vs.

Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, Benjamin Anderson, William Anderson, and Sally Anderson; also the heirs at Law of Nancy Price and of John O'Neal.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, the heirs at Law of Nancy Price, and the heirs at Law of John O'Neal, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

[67] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*[illegible]*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Fits and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mrs. So-and-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So [illegible] the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss—has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is [illegible].

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A [illegible] Medicine that will procrastinate death so many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no one say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing [illegible].

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counteracted by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or complete cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.
November 8, 1841. 15tf